FBIS DAILY REPORT

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YORDANOV MEETS UNESCO HEAD, MEXICAN OFFICIALS

AU041925 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico, August 4 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, who heads the Bulgarian delegation at the second world conference of UNESCO on the cultural policy, met Mr Amadou Mahtar M'bow, UNESCO director general.

Discussed were questions pertaining to the further development and deepening of cooperation in the sphere of culture, education and science between Bulgaria and UNESCO. Special attention was paid to the role of the international "Banner of Peace" assembly, held at the the initiative of Lyudmila Zhivkova and under the auspices of the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and of UNESCO secretary general, Mr Amadou Mahtar M'bow.

UNESCO secretary general expressed his deep gratitude for the bestowing of the international Dimitrov's prize for peace, democracy and social progress on him and underscored the exceptional contribution of the president of the Bulgarian State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, to consolidation of peaceful cooperation and understanding among the peoples.

Mr Georgi Yordanov met the minister of education of Mexico, Mr Fernando Solana, the heads of the delegations of the fraternal socialist and other friendly countries, ministers and top Mexican officials.

ILINDEN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN SOFIA 2 AUG

AU041030 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] For our people the memory of the Ilinden epic will never fade. The more time that separates us from the days of this heroic uprising, the more vividly our people remember these great events and the greater the Bulgarian people's reverence becomes for the great cause of the Ilinden insurgents. The glorious pages of our history will always mark the anniversaries of these events as some of the greatest moments in the Bulgarian people's liberation struggles.

The Sofia public celebrated the 70th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising in a festive ceremony last night. Assistant Professor Yordan Shopov read a report on the role and importance of the Ilinden uprising. The lecture was followed by a concert program with the participation of the Gotse Delchev Folk Song and Dance Company, which is resident in Sofia. Other folklore, artistic groups and soloists from the capital also performed during the concert.

DAILY VERSION OF BILAK'S 1 AUG SPEECH IN TACHOV

AU041044 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

["Excerpts" of speech by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a peace rally held in Tachov on 1 August to mark the 555th anniversary of the victory of the Hussite armies over the Crusaders near that town]

[Text] Comrade Bilak conveyed to all present the cordial greetings of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government, the National Front, and personally Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. He stressed that we are recalling a victory achieved by the Hussites in a fight forced upon them by the intruding Crusaders.

We admire the courage and the combat skills of the Hussite fighters, who were not intimidated by the Crusaders' preponderance and drove them beyond our homeland's frontiers. Before the beginning of the socilaist era our people never experienced such a glorious and heroic stage of history as the Hussite period. The period was thought highly of by Josef Jungmann, Frantisek Palacky, Zdenek Nejedly and other great personalities. Communists, heirs to our best national traditions, have always proudly identified themselves with the bequest of Hussitism.

We seek in history instruction, primarily to draw strength for our present struggles and to learn about heroism, cowardice, good and evil. History also makes it possible to realize the magnitude of the path the nation has passed.

Wherein did the Hussites' strength lie? The source of the Hussites' successes lay, above all, in their profound conviction of their own truth and of the correctness of their ideas and in the determination to sacrifice anything to make them come true. These are values of lasting validity. They are binding also for our present struggle to build socialism.

In the battle of Tachov, the just revolutionary idea prevailed. However, this victory did not yet establish conditions for setting up a society based on social and political equality. The Czech and Slovak peoples still had to undergo many class battles, suffering even defeats in them, and make great sacrifices before leading their struggle that had lasted for centuries to victory and setting up a new, just social order.

The construction of socialism concludes the long struggle of the Czech and Slovak people for national and social liberation. Only in socialist society, which liberates the people of class and social oppression, are there prerequisites for the multifarious development of the peoples of all nations and nationalities.

Anyone who objectively looks at our development since the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army must admit that during the years of socialist construction our people, led by the communist party, have achieved successes of which we can be justly proud. In the 35 years in which the workers together with the farmers and the intelligentsia have been, so to speak, the masters in their own house, a profound change has occurred in the life of our people. Great successes achieved in the development of the national economy, living standards, education, science, culture, have earned Czechoslovakia a place among the foremost countries of the world. Many achievements, which are considered by the citizens of our country as a matter of course, are still but a dream for many nations of a considerable part of the world where exploitation and oppression prevail.

In the pre-Munich republic we frequently heard various statements about respect for man, about humanism and so forth which, however, were in complete contradiction with the cruel reality of everyday life for the working masses.

Similar statements are reaching us by radio from the West from politicians who do not hesitate to put down brutally the working people when they demand basic human rights and life securities, the very same politicians of the imperialist countries who assume the positions of preachers of humanism not only approve of but frequently even aid bloodshed in which the inalienable right of the nations to an independent, progressive and democratic development is attacked, as we have witnessed in the cases of Vietnam, Chile, Guatemala and now El Salvador, Namibia, Lebanon and the Palestinian people.

The humanism and democratic nature of any society is reflected primarily in its care for the working man, in the way it ensures his all-round development and looks after children and old citizens. It has already been proved in practice that no society in the world is able to look after man in all stages of his life cycle in such a way as a socialist society does.

The attainment of a goal as large as the building of socialism is not easy. It presupposes honest work and immense efforts by millions of people. This means the need to overcome unpredictable difficulties and old and bad habits, to forestall mistakes and errors and -- if we commit them after all -- to draw correct lessons from them.

Our socialist society has achieved a level that is a worthy proof of the Czechoslovak people's abilities and creative initiative. Many notions from the time of building the foundations of socialism about man's material and social security have been overcome. Nevertheless, there are many things with which we cannot be satisfied. We have not come completely to terms with one immensely important task -- to raise man's awareness to the level of the present requirements. We have not sufficiently realized the basic Marxist truth that man's awareness lags behind the attained level of material being. People live in socialism but far from all of them have gotten rid of the old way of thinking and acting. That is why it is essential to pay constant attention to political and educational work.

Socialism has furnished people with great gains and firm guarantees. However, on the reverse side of the guarantees of socialism we find carelessness, a product of the conviction that in socialism nothing can happen to anyone and everyone is entitled to everything -- even when he himself had made no contribution to it.

The high living standards cannot be maintained merely by means of the 16th CPCZ Congress resolutions, resolutions of the party Central Committee or government decisions. Every party and state body, every party or other organization and everyone, blue-collar or white-collar worker, must regard this task as his own.

Socialism rids people of exploitation and liberates work but it does not relieve anyone capable of taking an active part in building the new society of his obligation to work. Merely stretching out one's hands and voicing ever new demands without contributing to the creation of national wealth -- that is the ethics of parasites and not of honest, upright people.

To implement the line of the 16th Congress, which remains a reliable compass for our socialist society, means to work more honestly and to act with more determination, discipline and purposefulness in all sectors of the economic and social life. Socialism cannot be built without conscientious work and highly motivated discipline. The path lying ahead of us is challenging but passable. We must not on any account succumb to fainthearted and defeatist attitudes, which crop up from time to time. In this connection I would like to call to our minds the words pronounced here in Tachov 25 years ago by the then president Comrade Antonin Zapotocky: "The pace of the new life is not set by hypochondriacs, renegades, runaways and eternal crybabies. The pace of the new life is set and the way to it paved by courageous pioneers capable of removing obstacles, fighting against the adversity of fate and coming out victorious."

There are quite a few comrades among us who remember how complicated the tasks were that our society had to tackle 25 years ago. Since then we have made big strides forward.

Yet Comrade Zapotocky's words are still relevant because for a long time to come our society will not be protected against phenomena such as faintheartedness, defeatism and parasitism. We rightly stress that we are facing challenging tasks. That must not frighten us. Not only are the demands growing, our potential, too, is growing. Our cadres are much more numerous and mature [than in the past]. The communist party's unity and its ties with the people have strengthened. Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism constitute the firm foundation of our domestic and foreign policy. We are a reliable member of the mighty family of socialist countries. The Soviet Union is and will remain our closest ally and most important mainstay. Therein are the main guarantees of our society's further development.

In drawing lessons from the crisis-ridden development in our country in the 1968-1969 period, the CPCZ pointed out that we must never succumb to feelings of carelessness but must be prepared to wage new struggles against the enemies of socialism. Our party regards it as the revolutionary, national and international obligation of every communist and every honest citizen of our homeland to defend and develop socialism and to prevent anyone -- no matter how attractive the slogans are behind which he hides -- from jeopardizing it.

Further developments have confirmed that imperialism has not even for a moment given up its attempts to undermine individual socialist states and the socialist community. In our immediate vicinity, in frateranl Poland, we have been able to convince ourselves anew that imperialist forces, acting in collusion with domestic counterrevolution, are trying to seize every opportunity to attack people's power. The legal Polish bodies' resolute action of last December warded off counterrevolution. The counterrevolution's backbone has been cracked but not completely broken. The struggle for strengthening the PZPR's leading role, consolidating the economy and against counterrevolution, which went underground, continues. Our people's sympathy is with those who resolutely defend people's gains and are determined to march firmly along the path of socialism. We trust that just as counterrevolution in our country was thwarted in 1968, in Poland, too, it will not pass.

We live in a time when imperialism has deployed all forces and means in the fight against socialism. Never before has imperialism made such a coordinated and broad effort as recently. Its tasks in the sphere of diplomacy are conducted together with stirring up a new spiral of the arms race in order to gain military advantage, with economic discrimination, with waging a psychological war against the socialist countries, a war which is increasingly frequently joined by the leading statesmen of the imperialist world.

Recently American President Ronald Reagan used his address delivered in the British Parliament to declare a crusade against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, against communism. With the exception of Truman maybe, no American president has so openly formulated the doctrine of interference in the internal affairs of the states whose social system is not to the liking of the American Government. Ronald Reagan is literally obsessed with anticommunism. Communism does not let him sleep. Two weeks ago he said again that it is necessary to liberate those nations which are under the influence of Marxist-Leninist ideology. The American President claims the right to dictate to individual nations what social systems they should have, what they should believe, what to have faith in, and how to live.

If someone does not want to obey, the most brutal force must be used if necessary. Such then is freedom and democracy according to the American idea.

You do not have to be a sage to be able to foresee the fate of the latest crusade against communism and the socialist countries. A quick glance at history teaches us just what far-reaching change has taken place in only one century. Sixty-five years ago socialism existed only in theory while capitalism dominated the entire world.

With the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution world development has taken a completely new course and the stage of transition from capitalism to socialism has started for mankind. Although imperialism concentrated all its political, ideological, economic and military forces for the destruction of the first socialist state, although it nurtured and sent into a war against the Soviet Union the fascist military machinery, the Soviet Union has not only survived everything but has become infinitely stronger and turned into the protector of the world forces of peace, democracy, progress and socialism. More socialist countries have come into being, the shameful colonialist system has collapsed and on its ruins dozens of new states with anti-imperialism orientation have been set up. On the other hand, the capitalist social system goes from one crisis to another, and its position in the world is weakening every year.

Owing to their wealth accumulated from their plundering, their military strength, their cynicism and unscrupulousness, imperialists can still inflict upon the nations a great deal of suffering and harm. However, they will not succeed in turning back the clock of history. Their present crusade cannot meet an end different from all the previous crusades -- it will wind up on the refuse dump of history.

However, it would be an unforgivable mistake to deny that at the end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties, owing to the aggressive circles of the West, the United States in particular, such an exacerbation of the international situation unlike anything experienced in the earlier postwar development took place. A particularly dangerous situation will arise in 1983 if the United States starts with the deployment of new types of nuclear weapons west of our border -- weapons aiming at vitally important targets in the socialist countries. The representatives of the Pentagon, dazed with dreams about U.S. world domination, believe that a nuclear war in Europe, even at the cost of the destruction of their allies, would be the best course toward the liquidation of the socialist countries and establishing world hegemony. In their self-complacency and inability to assess correctly the total balance of power between socialism and imperialism they do not wish to admit that the stirring up of a world conflict in Europe would bring just punishment to their own country.

No matter what imperialism undertakes in its desperate offensive against socialism, no matter to what cruel methods of terror it resorts together with its clients in the Middle East, southern Africa and Central America in suppressing the liberation movement, it will not bring the progress that started in the world with the Great October Socialist Revolution to a halt. We are convinced, notwithstanding all the complications of the international situation and the obstacles standing in the way of world development, that the danger of war can be averted and world peace successfully defended. The objective historical process will finally and irresistably lead to the defeat of imperialism and the victory of socialism.

Imperialism also continues to stir up hostile campaigns against our country. It disseminates various slanders and rumors against us. It twists various measures on the economic front. It organizes an economic and financial blockade. It attempts to stir up insecurity among the people, to weaken the unity between the party and the people and to disturb the political stability of our state.

To thwart the hostile plans directed against our homeland, we must never forget the "lessons drawn from the crisis development in the party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress." The measures and resolutions being adopted by party, state, economic, trade union and other bodies and organizations must be comprehensible to the people and must convince them that they will help to overcome obstacles and eliminate weak spots in our life. Party bodies and organizations must head the mobilization of masses for the fulfillment of these resolutions. Only through a principled Marxist-Leninist policy is it possible to maintain and strengthen the firm bond between the party and the people, a bond which is the most important guarantee of successful progress.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 5 AUG

LD050914 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia. They analyzed questions connected with further development and deepening multilateral cooperation between the two countries.

GERLE RECEIVES SOVIET GAS INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD041728 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Deputy Federal Premier Ladislav Gerle received Soviet Minister of Gas Industry Vasiliy Dinkov in Prague today. They discussed mutual Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of fuel and energy, and in particular Czechoslovak participation in the construction of gas pipelines to Czechoslovakia and the supply of gas to our country.

Vasiliy Dinkov also held talks in Prague today with Vlastimil Ehrenberger, the federal minister of fuel and power.

SLOVAK DAILY REPORTS PEACE MARCHERS' ARRIVAL

AU041711 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Jan Vysoky report: "Although We Are of Different Nations...; We Welcomed the Participants in the Peace March '82 on the Border Crossing in Vysne Nemecke"]

[Excerpts] The life and happiness of children will not be ensured by missiles!

Peace for Europe and the whole world!

We want life in peace forever!

With these and dozens of other similar signs and slogans, we welcomed the messengers of peace and friendship from 23 countries on our territory yesterday.

Even though lack of time prevented our citizens from meeting the participants in the Peace March '82 right on the frontier and speaking directly with them, the welcome on the border crossing was extremely cordial -- it stemmed from the vital common interest that peace has become today. After that the participants in the Peace March '82 from abroad were joined by a large group of our citizens and youth; together they set off for the metropolis of Eastern Slovakia, Kosice.

The peace meeting in Kosice was opened by M. Sitko, chairman of the East Slovak Regional Peace Council, who stressed that even the differences in social systems in the countries of the world cannot prevent the vital necessity for life that peace has become today. The fight for a world without arms, without the threat of war, is therefore the common cause of all people, whose voices must thwart the warmongering plans of monopolies and reactionary politicians.

Then the people present at the meeting were greeted by David Brown of the United States, who called the United States the center of world reaction; nevertheless, he stressed that in his country, too, the peace movement is strengthening, particularly among the young.

In the resolution of the meeting the working people and the youth of Kosice joined the broad protest movement which demands an end to feverish armament and the adoption of measures for limiting it. They condemned the gambling tendencies of militarist U.S. circles and other NATO member countries toward a military confrontation using the most destructive means. At the same time they appealed to all peoples of the world to be yet more resolute in extending their fight against war adventurers. Today the Peace March '82 proceeds to the Central Slovak Region.

NEW LABOR ORGANIZATION METHOD DISCUSSED

AU041625 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 3 August on page 3 carries a 5,000-word account of a discussion held in the RUDE PRAVO Editorial Office on the -- originally Soviet -- brigade-based method of labor organization and remuneration. Participants in the discussion, which was chaired by RUDE PRAVO staff journalists Jan Tihlarik and Miloslav Vltavsky, included Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance and chairman of the Government Committee for Planned Economic Management; Ondrej Mikulas, "consultant" at the CSSR Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs; Jan Portele, head of a central trade union council department; as well as workers from seven Czechoslovak enterprises.

In their introductory remarks, Tihlarik and Vltavsky explain the advantages of the brigade-based method of labor organization and remuneration. They note that because "the members of the brigade know in advance what they are to do, by when and at what costs they are to do it and how they will be rewarded," the new method helps to raise labor productivity and benefits the workers, the enterprise, as well as society. Tihlarik and Vltavsky add, however, that despite the interest of the "best workers" in the method, "not all economic supervisory personnel show an attempt to ensure for the brigades the necessary working conditions and to assume part of the responsibility." That is why the collectives applying the method are still "scarce." The authors express the hope that this July, when the CSSR Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the Central Trade Union Council approved the "principles for an experimental verification of the brigade-based method of labor organization and remuneration," will be an "important landmark" aiding the method's proliferation.

In their initial statements, representatives of enterprises that have already introduced the method report on its results. They note that the method has established a "new economic climate" and "changed people's thinking." Frantisek Tyser, a construction worker from Usti and Labem, says that prior to the introduction of the new method "no one was interested in how much material we would need, how much the project would cost, how much money we would have for wages, what we would have to pay to lease machinery, how much time we would need to complete the project and so forth." This attitude has changed, according to Tyser, because now people know that if they exceed the planned costs "they will have to work on Saturdays and Sundays for nothing." Tyser and the other participants in the discussion report that the introduction of "brigade khozraschet" in their enterprises has resulted in greater output, improved quality and material and energy savings. Both workers and the enterprises have benefited from the improved performance.

Ondrej Mikulas from the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs then defines the five main features of the new method. The first two distinguishing features, according to Mikulas, are "collectivism" and "active participation of people in management." The third feature is the application of the "khozraschet principles." The brigade is accountable for and materially interested in the fulfillment of its tasks. The fourth new feature, Mikulas goes on to say, is the "pronounced emphasis on the merit principle." He stresses in this connection that "there must not be any wage ceilings" and that "the brigade must receive what is earned, in accordance with previously agreed rules." Finally, the last characteristic aspect of the brigade-based method is the "enhancement of the brigades' authority." The evaluation of the members of a work team is no longer only up to the foreman but the whole collective "evaluates and educates" its members. It is even entitled to propose "expulsions" from its own ranks.

In their subsequent statements, the enterprise representatives confirm the interest of workers in applying the new method. They stress, however, that the enterprises must first create the necessary "conditions" for it. Jaroslav Cahlik, an assembly worker from Ostrava, for example says: "Only when everything has been prepared for a project, when we have documentation and people, will it be possible for us to pledge to reduce the planned consumption or shorten some deadlines. As long as these conditions are not established for us, it is useless to introduce brigade khozraschet — for example, if there is a delay in the preparations for a construction project or if only 40 or 50 percent of the deliveries have been ensured. In such a situation it is impossible to apply brigade khozraschet because it would only disgust people."

J. Prokupek, a worker from the Aritma enterprise in Prague, confirms that troublefree material supplies are a prerequisite for the proper functioning of the method. He complains in this connection about the poor quality of the tools received by his enterprise because "quality cutting tools and other quality tools are mostly exported."

According to Marie Pflegerova, a worker from Ceske Budejovice, the introduction of the new method also presupposes a clearly defined production plan. Having noted that her enterprise only recently received the detailed plan for the current 5-year period, she says: "If an enterprise does not even know what it will produce, how can its brigades work according to khozraschet?"

Minister Ler discusses in his comments the advantages of the khozraschet principles and advocates their broader and more intensive application. He opposes, however, the "verification and introduction of new labor forms through decrees" and stresses that people themselves must realize that the new forms are beneficial for them. "It is very important that we do not approach the brigade-based forms of labor and remuneration through some decree or some law that would become effective immediately and everywhere but that we opt for a gradual approach so that people themselves can decide in favor of brigade khozraschet as a superior method of labor organization and remuneration, a method from which both they and society can profit," he says.

BRIEFS

MAIL TO LEBANON -- Mail services to Lebanon have been temporarily stopped, the CSSR Ministry of Communications announces, since the CSSR post has no way of forwarding any kind of mail, not even with the aid of foreign postal facilities. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jul 82 p 2 AU]

PHONE CALLS TO POLAND -- International telephone operations with Poland have again been taken up on 23 July. For the time being, a manual exchange is used. Automatic connection between the CSSR and Warsaw is not functioning yet. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jul 82 p 2 AU]

NEPSZABADSAG ON BREZHNEV'S LETTER TO REAGAN

LD041104 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 4 (MTI) -- Wednesday's NEPSZABADSAG carries an editorial commenting on Leonid Brezhnev's letter to Ronald Reagan in connection with Israel's aggression against Lebanon, and the reply of the American President.

The Budapest paper refers to the bloody aggression in Lebanon of Israeli occupants and states:

"The world looks on this conscious genocide with shock and anger, and awaits that the feeling of benevolence begin to stir in those responsible for this. Leonid Brezhenv's letter to Ronald Reagan, president of the United States, was destined to awaken this feeling. In the letter, Leonid Brezhnev requested that the American President avail himself of the opportunities at his disposal and prevent the further massacre of the Lebanese capital's population.

"Without doubt, Brezhnev's letter was addressed to the right place as the leaders of Israel and the United States are jointly responsible for all that is taking place today in Lebanon and around Beirut.... It is an open secret that Israel could not continue its genocidal war without the military, material and financial support of the United States, and could not sabotage the UN resolutions without the political and diplomatic protection of the Washington government.

"It seems that a part of the American legislature has also accepted complicity in the aggression against Lebanon as even the initial, soft criticisms which called to account the use of American weapons in this conscious genocide have been silenced. At present, American weapons flow freely for continuing the war.

"In spite of these obvious facts, President Reagan gave a hurried reply to Brezhnev's letter, a reply completely unworthy of the significance of the cause. The American President rejected the Soviet appeal saying that he is doing everything possible in order to stop the fighting in Lebanon. However, the events both on the spot and in the UN Security Council clearly illustrate, that the United States supports Israel in the continuation of the fights, in eliminating the Palestinian movement, in dismembering Lebanon, and even the diplomatic activity of its Middle East envoy aids the efforts of Israel's aggressive circles.

"Immediate action is necessary in defence of the hundreds of thousands threatened by destruction in Lebanon, beginning with the implementation of the Security Council resolution, brought without American vote, which would mean the immediate release of Beirut's blockade, continuing with the other UN resolutions which were accepted in the interest of assuring the Middle East peace. This is the interest not only of the Middle East but also of the entire peace-loving world, and every responsible factor, primarily the leaders of the United States, have to act as soon as possible in this interest. History does not give exemption from giving a reply of merit to the Soviet appeal", emphasizes the editorial in NEPSZABADSAG.

PEACE DEMONSTRATORS, YOUTHS MARCH IN BUDAPEST

LD042336 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The participants in Peace March 82, together with hundreds of Budapest's young people, held a march in Budapest. The young people, who were demanding disarmament and international security, were welcomed at the town hall by Zoltan Szepvoelgyi, chairman of the Metropolitan Council.

We said that the actions of the peace fighters contribute to the strengthening of European security, to the deepening of the friendship among peoples and to the stamping out of prejudices.

The foreign guests visited the offices of several social and mass organizations, and some of them took part in a press conference. One of the speakers, Jenoe Kovacs, secretary of the Kisz Central Committee, stressed that when the youth league accepted a part in the organization of the Hungarian program of Peace March 82, it was acting in the spirit of the Hungarian young people's will for peace.

The Soviet representative of the participants, in answer to a question, said that an agreement has been reached concerning the issuing of a joint appeal which will call on the nuclear powers to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons.

The peace march participants denied Western assertions that their movements had been orchestrated. As they said, anyone can take part in the peace march without obligation, irrespective of his or her political views.

More on Peace March

LD041928 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 4 (MTI) -- The members of Peace March '82, currently staying in Hungary, visited the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, the National Council of Hungarian Women, the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and the Budapest Committee of the Patriotic People's Front Wednesday. The guests, representing 18 countries, were received solemnly and informed on the activity of each organization. The foreign peace fighters briefed their hosts on their experiences gained abroad and in Hungary so far.

A group of marchers had talks with Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, president of the Hungarian Peace Council, in the headquarters of the Patriotic People's Front on Belgrade Embankment, Budapest. She pointed out that Hungarian public followed the recent demonstration in Western countries with sympathy. These demonstrations indicate that people everywhere in Europe are deeply concerned about the future of the continent. The anxiety of European peoples has increased considerably since it became obvious that the policy pursued by the United States could change the continent into a theatre of war.

The president of the National Peace Council stressed that the activists of the Hungarian peace movement are active at each forum and demonstration aimed at safeguarding and strengthening peace. Its representatives attended, for example, the demonstrations in England, the Netherlands and Belgium, and will participate in the anti-war congress to be held in Tokyo later this month, to declare their demand together with all peace-loving people of the world: Never Again Hiroshima, Never Again Nagasaki.

PRC EMBASSY RECEPTION ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU041033 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Aug 82 p 8

[MTI report: "Reception at the Chinese Embassy"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the establishment of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Yang Shengru, military and air attache of the Budapest embassy of the People's Republic of China, held a reception at the embassy on Monday.

The reception was attended by several members of the corps of generals and officers of the Hungarian People's Army and several representatives of fellow armed bodies and state and social life. Also many heads and military attaches of the diplomatic missions accredited to Budapest were present.

STATISTICAL OFFICE JAN-JUN ECONOMIC REPORT

LD041118 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 4 (MTI) -- The Central Statistical Office reports that in the first half of 1982 gross industrial output was up by 2 p.c. over the corresponding period of 1981. (Comparisons with Jan-June 1981) The output of engineering was up by 3.3 p.c., of chemical industry up by 2.3 p.c. In other industries there was a growth of 0.7 to 1.8 p.c., except metallurgy where the output was the same. Sales of manufactured goods to the domestic market went up by 1.6 p.c., to abroad by 2.2 p.c. The industrial labour force declined by 27,800 persons -- 1.8 p.c.

The output of construction dropped by 2.3 p.c. The construction work force dropped by 4.5 p.c., at a higher degree than output, therefore, per capita output rose by 2.3 p.c.

Farm sales to the state increased by 1.4 p.c. Live animal sales to the state went up by 2 p.c., the sales of animal products by 4.7 p.c. Due to a fall in the state purchase of vegetables and fruit, crop purchases dropped by 6.4 p.c. The state purchase of slaughter cattle declined by 4.1 p.c., the state purchase of slaughter pig was almost the same, while the state purchase of poultry jumped by 23.1 p.c. The state purchase of milk, wool and eggs rose by 4 to 6 p.c.

Computed at current prices, retail sales went up by 6.9 p.c., counted at comparative prices they went up by 1.3 p.c.

Personal cash incomes from central sources increased by 6.7 p.c. The price index was higher by 5.8 p.c., (price changes of 1982 accounted for 1.1 p.c. of the rise).

Socialist economic units spent 63,800 million forints on investments, roughly the same. Expenditure on state investments declined, on enterprise investments, grew.

Foreign trade: Import grew by 0.9 p.c., export declined by 0.5 p.c.

REASONS FOR EXCESSIVE INVENTORIES HIGHLIGHTED

AU050700 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Aug 82 p 3

[Judit Kozma article: "Our inventories"]

[Summary] The size, growth and composition of inventories have become an almost evergreen topic for economic journalism and experts, for, despite numerous measures implemented in the last one or one-and-a-half decades, the situation has not changed appreciably with regard to stockpiling in the people's economy. There have been favourable changes. "For instance, the duration of the turnover of inventories has speeded up in the last 14 years, so that enterprises are now operating with reserves for 68 days, on the average, instead of the previous 76-day reserves. Also -- although to a small extent -- the ratio of inventories, as compared with production, has decreased. Nevertheless, the rate of increase of inventories continues to be high -- the stockpiling of inventories takes up 4 percent of the gross national product annually.

"That leads necessarily to a high level of stockpiling: The overall inventories of enterprises and cooperatives amounted, to current prices, to 566 billion forints at the end of 1981." Industry accounted for almost one-third of it -- 197 billion forints -- and was followed by the consumer goods trade, the food industry and capital goods commerce. "Extensive surpluses of quite a few products accumulate and become, being on call to be used perhaps even for years, excess inventories, while there is a shortage of other products."

The inventories are not where they would be most needed from the viewpoint of continuous production, for purchased materials and components account for approximately 70 percent of industrial inventories. "While the ratio of unfinished and semifinished products waiting to be sold is only 12 percent. However, barely more than a tenth of all industrial inventories -- calculated without the food industry -- are at the capital goods trade enterprises that are meant to supply industry."

Thus, it is not the producers and not the capital goods trade, but the users who stockpile the overwhelming portion of materials and components slated for further processing. This inevitably enhances the inventory stockpile of the people's economy as a whole but is unfavorable for enterprises as well, since excessively large inventories gratuitously tie down financial resources, and the financial burdens of excessive stockpiling reduce enterprise profits.

Therefore, the interests of enterprises and the people's economy seem to coincide. "However, enterprises have an interest that makes its impact felt much more strongly than reducing the burdens of inventories: assured production. Plants are not all spoiled with regard to a continuous and undisturbed supply of materials. As far as many products are concerned, the fact that demand is greater than supply makes it a buyers and not a suppliers market. A large number of manufacturing enterprises enjoy a more powerful position, primarily because their interests assert themselves when terms of deliveries are laid down. It is not the requirements of customers, but their own production facilities that determine the quantities of products and when they are prepared to deliver." Under those circumstances, users have no other choice but to play it safe and indulge in excessive stockpiling, which is costly but still cheaper than production bottlenecks.

Improving the management of inventories would release resources that would be available without expenditures. There have been initiatives to that end. "However, a rapid breakthrough cannot, of course, be expected in inventory management through all these initiatives because some of the conditions causing the high level of inventories can only slowly be changed. Part of the accumulated materials and components results from inadequate incentives, the deficiencies of regulation and the complacency and lack of organization experienced at enterprises, and eliminating these things could lead to the liquidation of more than an insignificant quantity of inventories."

BANK CURTAILS LOANS TO INEFFICIENT FIRMS

AU041225 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 3 Aug 82 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Stricter Credit Terms"]

[Text] The Hungarian National Bank has curtailed or refused the granting of short term loans to enterprises at which it found a lack of organization, unjustified stockpiling or unordered production during the first half of the year.

Because quite a lot of economic units failed to adapt themselves to the stricter conditions in such a short time, the number of enterprises in chronic financial difficulty in the people's economy has increased in this period. The bank's records show approximately 50 such enterprises as of the end of June. Their number is greatest in machine building and light industry, but is considerable in the building materials industry as well. The Hungarian National Bank granted ad hoc loans for the purpose of surmounting such difficulties, amounting to 800 million forints, during the first half of the year. The last time when the number of economic units under such financial difficulties was that high was in 1979.

Encouraging enterprises to produce marketable products efficiently is the objective of the Hungarian National Bank's judicious and restricted short term loan granting activity.

REPORTAGE ON LATEST SOLIDARITY ACTIVITIES

Solidarity Official Surrenders

LD041942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] In Bialystok Jerzy Antoni Ryenik, former deputy chairman of the Bialystok Regional Board of NSZZ Solidarity, who had been in hiding since 13 December last year, has presented himself at the voivodship command of the Citizens' Militia. In a conversation in the voivodship command of the Citizens' Militia Jerzy Rybnik provided explanations and undertook not to enter into illegal activity. He was released and was sent home.

Activist Sentenced to Prison

LD042052 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 4 Aug -- The Warsaw Military District Court in Krakow sentenced today 39-year-old Stanislaw Handzlik, former deputy chairman of Solidarnosc Metal Workers' Commission at the Lenin steelworks, to four years in prison and (? deprivation). The sentence, meted out under summary procedure, is not subject to appeal.

Handzlik was found guilty of refusing to desist from union activity after December 13, 1981, organizing strike committees at the factory, and circulating publications carrying false information about martial law. Then Handzlik switched over from protest actions at the Lenin steelworks to underground activity which consisted in preparing and distributing leaflets calculated to stir social unrest.

Walesa's Wife Interviewed

NC041953 Paris AFP in English 1904 GMT 4 Aug 82

[By Maryan Kafarski]

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Aug. 4 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa is convinced that the cause of his organisation will triumph and that "people still completely trust him," his wife Danuta said here today. She made the statement during an interview in her Gdansk apartment with an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS correspondent following a month spent, along with her seven children, with her husband at Arlamowo, where the leader of the suspended independent trade union federation is interned under martial law. She said that Lech Walesa's morale was good but "he is keenly aware of his isolation" in Arlamowo, located five km (three miles) from the Soviet frontier.

Asked what Mr Walesa thought about the speech last month by Poland's leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, in which he announced an easing of martial law, Mrs Walesa said that "he didn't think anything at all." Gen Jaruzelski's speech, Mrs Walesa added, "changed nothing," either as regards the situation in Poland or the atmosphere at Arlamowo.

Mrs Walesa, looking tanned and relaxed, said that her husband no longer receives the Polish press regularly, as was the case earlier when he was interned in a government residence near Warsaw. Mrs Walesa said her husband only receives newspapers once a week, "when his guards are being changed." She added that he can however listen to the radio and watch television -- "But he knows what is going on outside the country." Asked whether Mr Walesa receives underground Solidarity pamphlets, Mrs Walesa lowered her voice: "Come on, one doesn't discuss things like that in a loud voice."

She confirmed that both she and the Polish Episcopate had asked Gen Jaruzelski to transfer Mr Walesa from Arlamowo to a different site, but so far without success.

"I think," she said, "it would be simpler if he were transferred to the house, but failing that it would be good to find him a spot somewhere closer, for example two hours by road from Gdansk, so that I can see him more often." Arlamowo is about 700 km (450 miles) from Gdansk.

When will she visit Mr Walesa again?

"I don't rightly know," she replied. "I can however go to see him when I want. They have never once refused me authorisation to visit my husband."

Mrs Walesa said she had not been searched and this time had been subjected to no kind of control, unlike a former occasion when she went to see her husband at his residence near Warsaw.

She added that her husband's guards had "rebelled" because they did not want to stay at Arlamowo all the time. Now, she said, they are relieved once a week and are all from Warsaw. They have "respect" for her husband, she said.

Emigres Operate in Spain

PM031535 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 31 Jul 82 p 14

["J.M.P.B." report: "Solidarity Speaks in Exile: Spain's First Section Formed in Barcelona"]

[Text] A group for the support of the Polish trade union, Solidarity, has been founded in Barcelona and is Spain's first. Its job will be to inform the 1.5 million Poles living in the region of the Latin countries of what is really happening in Poland. Polish leader Pascal Grzeskowiak issued the following request: "One minute a day in Polish on the radio we speak to our people in exile."

"Barcelona is a strategic point for us to be able to inform and coordinate Poles resident in the region of the Latin countries. Some 1.5 million Poles in the Latin region are anxious to know what is really happening in Poland, irrespective of what Jaruzelski may say. This is why I have come to Barcelona, to announce the formation of the first section that Solidarity has established in Spain, for purposes of support and information," leader Pascal Grzeskowiak explained yesterday.

Hitherto Solidarity's contacts with Spanish trade unions, including the General Union of Workers, he added, have not led to any comprehensive relations, nor is there any official Solidarity representative in Spain. However, both the Coordinating Committee in Brussels and the Information Committee in Paris "are working to establish at present a network of centers and information committees outside Poland, in several countries and cities. These local or national committees, which will try to establish themselves in the minds of the people who live where they are formed, will have the task of telling Poles abroad and in exile what is happening in Poland and to seek their support for the Polish people's struggle for their own identity -- "an identity," Grzeskowiak said, "which is precisely what the Jaruzelski government wants to destroy by the method of splitting and dividing people, in other words, ensuring that they cannot communicate with each other nor meet to defend their interests and their country's independence."

The Barcelona section which, Pascal Grzeskowiak pointed out, though supporting and working for Solidarity, does not yet officially represent the trade union because of organizational problems, has already published four issues of a bulletin distributed in the Latin countries, with a total circulation of 30,000 copies. It works from the second floor of No 26, Calle Bruc.

At present, he continued, we have a strikes and demonstrations truce in the country through 26 August and we have told the workers, students, and so forth, that there must be no provocations and no attacks: We are continuing with our work to organize relations among ourselves under conditions of total dictatorship and to inform Poles all over the world -- but with reliable information.

In his remarks he explained the absence of international relations leader Czernik, pleading his work in international committees in Europe, though the meeting was dominated by uncertainty about the trade union's present organizational methods and in our case relations with the Spanish trade unions.

Be that as it may, Pascal Grezskowiak stressed that the indoctrination of the population and students in Poland is total and that there are 250,000-300,000 Soviet troops in Polish uniforms, though "even children recognize them." He also described the economic situation as disastrous, with 18,000 tractors that do not work because of the lack of parts and diesel fuel and 100,000 trailers without tires.

"There is just one thing I would like to ask," he concluded. "Would it be possible in Barcelona to devote a minute a day to Polish radio broadcasts to inform Poles?" The question has been asked.

Athletes Seek Asylum

NC042025 Paris AFP in English 2011 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Aix Les Bains, French Alps, Aug. 4 (AFP) -- The four Polish athletes who failed to return home with their team after an international meeting with France and Switzerland here over the weekend have all asked for political asylum, a police source said today. They are Barbara Cisluk, 21, women's team captain and 100 m hurdler, Violetta Kaminskac, 19, a sprinter, Piotr Pawlowicz, 21, a decathlete and Krisztof Rum, 21, a triple jumper.

Both Kaminskac and Pawlowicz are engaged to be married and Rum is married with a baby daughter. Immigaration officers here, however, denied that two of the officials with the Polish team had also asked to stay in France. The four Polish athletes are being looked after by the local council and employment is being sought for them.

It is believed they were aided by two Polish athletes who are members of suspended independent trade union Solidarity and who have been living here for several months. They are all staying with Polish friends in the area and relaxed Wednesday by training in the Aix Les Bains stadium where they competed on Saturday.

AUTHORITIES STEP UP ACTIONS AGAINST FLOWER CROSS

LD041716 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw: The Western agencies are reporting from Warsaw that the Citizens Militia has on several occasions recently broken up the enormous cross of flowers and candles, which has been continually laid out by the inhabitants of the capital since the funeral of Cardinal Wyszynski on the spot where the coffin bearing the body of the deceased primate of Poland stood. Since the introduction of martial law in Poland this cross has been removed several times, including the nights preceding the celebrations of 9 May and 22 July. Since 1 August, however, it has been demolished every night by the militia. The agencies stress that the following morning hundreds of Warsaw inhabitants remake the cross, praying and singing religious songs. The recent repeated action by the militia against the cross on Victory Square is being viewed by the agencies as the Polish authorities' decision to tolerate no longer the presence on this spot of the token of the pope's visit to Warsaw in 1979 and of the commemoration of the funeral of the deceased primate of Poland.

FRG PAPER REPORTS CHURCH EXPECTS POLICE RAIDS

DW051059 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 5 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Joerg Bremer dispatch]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 4 August -- The Polish church has recently begun preparing for the possibility that security forces of the Citizens' Militia will forcibly enter church premises for searches for the first time since the imposition of martial law. Police sources have warned the church that the state plans to thus substantiate an old charge according to which the church in Poland is conspiring with the forces of the independent trade union "Solidarity" which continue to operate in the underground for their old goals. It is anticipated that the security forces hope to confiscate printing equipment, leaflets and other trade union materials.

POPE JOHN PAUL II RECALLS WARSAW UPRISING

LD050854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Pope John Paul II, during yesterday's general audience in St Peter's Square in Rome, spoke in Polish, as usual. He devoted his statement to the anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising and recalled the immense sacrifices and suffering of those days. The Pope also spoke about love for one's fatherland and about serving the cause of its independence and peace.

PRESS OFFICE EXPLAINS PROPOSED PENSION CHANGES

LD041146 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 3 Aug -- Conference at Government Press Office -- A conference on the proposed changes to the pension system took place today at the Government Press Office, the matter was the subject of the Council of Ministers' meeting a day before. The draft law on pensions and disability allowances introduces substantial changes to the existing law. The idea is to create a clearly understandable system of old age and disability pensions. After it is approved by the Sejm, 4.2 million pensioners will directly benefit from the new law.

The innovative provisions of the draft law have no parallel in appropriate legislation binding in other socialist countries. They provide for liquidation effective from 1 January, 1983, of the so-called old-portfolio. Another important novelty is the principle that old age and disability pensions will be upgraded annually. According to cautious forecasts, the upgrading may start not before 1985.

Commenting on the projected amendments to the pension system covering war-disabled and ex-servicemen the government press spokesman gave the number of disabled ex-servicemen living in Poland at 75,000 and that of former inmates of concentration camps at about 29,000. Considering the draft law the government took most fully into account the understanding for the specific needs of that group of the society.

During the press conference journalists were also acquainted with the Council of Ministers' stand towards the deputies' sponsored draft law on reform of the social security system for farmers. The governments opinion on the subject will be presented to the Sejm shortly. The government feels that the draft needs many essential modifications, for its fails to take into account the specific character of farm work, the difference between work on a socialized and private farm, not to speak about the essential differences which apply to the sphere of ownership.

Moreover, newsmen were informed that people with the lowest income will receive a one-time allowance, according to the Council of Ministers' resolution passed on Tuesday. According to the resolution, people drawing the lowest pensions and allowances and families with the lowest income will have their incomes increased still this autumn. Pensioners and disabled persons whose allowances do not exceed 3,500 zlotys a month are eligible for the rise.

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES KOSZALIN PZPR PLENUM

LD050304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The demonstration of party work in the field of bringing up and shaping the socialist consciousness of the young generation was the subject of a plenary session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Koszalin. Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee participated in the deliberations. He stated that in accordance with the resolution of the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum, one must talk to the young generation honestly. One must remember here that the situation of the young generation cannot be seen in isolation from the general state of the country. Young people, the Central Committee secretary said, must know that they can count on help from the party.

It was stated during the deliberations that in contacts with young people preference is given to open discussion; self-managment forms of organization, independence and initiative are appreciated. The voivodship committee, party echelons and organizations have faith in young people. The plenum passed a resolution on the further improvement of party work among young people.

PZPR POLITBURO'S KALKUS VISITS POZNAN FACTORY

LD050805 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] The most important directions of party activity in the factory and production matters as well as the working and living conditions of the working class were the topics of yesterday's meeting of the Basic Party Organization [POP] in the Cegielski aggregate and traction engine plant in Poznan. During the discussion, the role of the POP in shaping the attitudes of its members, creating a good working atmosphere in the factory, showing a personal example of a party member being a production frontranker and increasing labor productivity was discussed. Much attention was paid to the economic affairs of the factory and issues connected with the introduction of the economic reform, to labor (?payment) and productivity; to counteracting unjustified absence from work and the possibilities of increasing production. Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo, who was present at the meeting said that better results depend on good work. The bond between the workers must not be severed. It will be tightened through work.

CIECHANOW PZPR PLENUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM

LD050334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] A plenum of the Ciechanow PZPR Voivodship Committee has been held. The plenum assessed the functioning of enterprises and factories under the conditions of the economic reform. During the deliberations it was pointed out that an increase in production is the foremost current task. It is on the economic plans, it was stressed, that the fight for sociopolitical stabilization in Poland is being decided. It was stated that a positive result is the systematic increase in industrial production. However, the increase is still too slow.

Good results have been achieved in agriculture. The situation on the food market has stabilized, although toward the end of July certain disruptions in meat supplies were noted. State farms achieved good production and financial results. An improvement was also achieved in housing construction. The fairly widespread aim to increase prices was seen as a negative phenomenon. In socialized plants, worker absence due to sickness rose disturbingly. The plenum passed a resolution defining the direction of activity of the voivodship party organization aimed at a further improvement in the functioning of the economy of Ciechanow Voivodship.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE SD VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE APPOINTED

PM031531 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 26 Jul 82 p 6

["PRO" Item Under Rubric "News from Lower Silesia": "Aleksandr Kornak Appointed Chairman of Jelenia Gora SD Voivodship Committee"]

[Text] (Own information) -- By decision of the Presidium of the SD Central Committee, Wojciech Przezdziek has been released from the functions of chairman of the Jelenia Gora SD Voivodship Committee. Assistant Prof (Dr. Hab.) Aleksander Kornak has been appointed to the post.

Aleksander Kornak is 61 years old and is an associate [pracownik naukowy] of the Jelenia Gora Department of the Wroclaw Academy of Economics, councillor on the Voivodship People's Council and deputy chairman of the Voivodship Committee of the Front of National Unity.

CITIZENS' MILITIA, PROSECUTION OFFICIALS MEET

LD041906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] In Warsaw a joint session of the leaderships of the Prosecutor General's Office and of the main headquarters of the Citizens' Militia has been held to discuss the key problems of strengthening law and order and the fight against crime and other negative social phenomena.

It was stressed during the meeting that there is a need to further improve standards and improve the efficiency of action of all sections of the Citizens' Militia and Prosecutor's Office, in order more effectively to protect the interests of the socialist state and the citizens' rights and to safeguard public property against all attacks.

The need to intensify activities aimed at curtailing criminal misdemeanors troublesome to citizens was recognized as particularly important, as was the intensification of the fight against speculation, bad management and waste.

Prosecutor General Dr Franciszek Rusek and Citizens' Militia Chief Commandant Major General Jozef Behm stressed the vital need to continue the practice of joint working meetings, enabling agreements to be reached which serve to improve the operation of the Citizens' Militia and the Prosecutor's Office in order to increase the social role of the law and strengthen the citizen's sense of law and order and justice and the social standing of the investigative organs. The meeting was attended by Michal Atlas, head of the PZPR Central Committee Administration Department.

OBODOWSKI MEETS WITH KUTNO RIAL WORKERS

LD042256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a working visit today to the rail junction in Kutno. The junction in Kutno is one of the largest and most important junctions in Poland: Lines leading in several directions converge there. The deputy premier, together with those accompanying him, visited the technical and repair backup facilities of the station. He next met representatives of the work force. Several proposals and postulates were submitted, and there was reference to numerous issues at the meeting. Workers complained about a lack of soft drinks, working clothes and cleaning agents. Issues concerning pay for some services were also mentioned.

Deputy Premier Obodowski described to those present the problems of the country's economy and stressed that we are beginning to emerge slowly from the crisis. A greater improvement can be expected, however, not earlier than in 2 or 3 years time. He next defined his attitude toward the various issues raised by the participants in the meeting, stressing that the authorities will try to improve especially the pay and housing conditions of railroad employees. Money will also be found for modernizing, partly at least, the technical and repair backup facilities of the junction in Kutno.

DAILY CALLS FOR GREATER FARM PRODUCE CONTROL

AU051140 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Aug 82 p 2

[Commentary signed "LS": "Without Forebearance"]

[Excerpts] The value of the farm produce procured in 1981 was worth over Z500 million, but its value this year will be no doubt still greater because of some raises in procurement prices and because of expected larger yields and procurement of farm produce. The value of procurement determines the level of farmers' incomes and the profitability of farming, which is one of the top principles of the new farm policy devised by the PZPR and the ZSL.

The price of farm produce depends on its quality, that is, on its moisture, the fat content, impurities and so on and so forth, which means that the task of classifying the quality of farm produce is beset with many opportunities for subjective judgment and abuse. The very principle that the buyer is the one who determines the quality of farm produce presents the danger of subjectivity and wrong judgment. A large number of our procurement points has equipment that is too primitive so that the apparatus used for determining quality is inexact. Very often even this appartus is defective or is not at all used if it functions. Farm produce in our country is usually classified by the so-called organoleptic method, which sounds very clever, but which is no more than the rule of thumb. This is why so many farmers complain about the classification of their produce.

The norms of grain quality have been somewhat simplified this year, and this is what should be done with the entire procurement procedure: The fewer quality criteria and other norms, the more efficient procurement is and the fewer occasions for misunderstanding there are.

The level of the marketable turnover in our farming is still low. The volume of procurement continues to increase and should increase, but there is still no progress in the technical facilities for appraising farm produce. The quality of milk is still assessed by the Gerner method of 1980.... This is why the area for arbitrary assessments of quality is enormous.

To all that can be added the not infrequent cases of dishonesty and common thievery, which occur when there is no control of the procurement stations, when such control is superficial and when the complaints of the farmers who deliver are ignored. This is why the organizations of producers and the social and state bodies appointed for control should intensify their checks on the performance of the procurement stations. They must show no forbearance for any proved swindle committed vis-a-vis the farmers who bring their produce and for any act by which such farmers are robbed of some of the benefits guaranteed for them by the state.

ARMY PAPER ANALYZES COMMENT ON PREMIER'S SPEECH

PM041331 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 27 Jul 82 p 2

[Article signed "Stez" under the rubric "Clashes: Different Evaluations, Different Attitudes"]

[Text] As we know from the press reports available to our readers, the memorable Sejm speech made by the premier, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, on the eve of the July day of celebration was receieved with great interest by public opinion throughout the world. Foreign commentators' evaulations of the speech are, naturally, widely divergent, but even the New York TIMES admitted that "the decisions announced by the general amount to the most considerable relaxation of martial law in Poland since December 13," while in France Monsieur Margueritte -- who is otherwise known to cherish no great liking for our government -- this time stated in the columns of the rightwing LE FIGARO that "Polish state authorities are obviously turning toward the path of relaxation and conciliation," and this with "a determination which ought to enable them to win some cautious support from the church and even from Solidarity moderates, and ought in any case to prompt the West to revise its policy of economic sanctions against Poland."

There is unfortunately, however, nothing to indicate that Washington's ruling circles -- for whom Poland's state of martial law is more of a pretext than a real reason for introducting economic sanctions against socialist states -- might be of a similar opinion. The events in Poland are for them, after all, only a secondary episode in their overall contest against the whole socialist community and particularly against the Soviet Union.

The negative reaction on the part of Solidarity extremist circles, on the other hand, can only be explained by their hatred and blind fanaticism.

And so, for example, Mister Kunikowski, chairman of Solidarity's Bremen office -- in the Federal Republic of Germany -- announced without delay his decidedly negative attitude, and this was immediately reported by the West German station Deutschlandfunk. Taking no time for reflexion, nor any advice from "experts," Mister Kunikowski stated that "the relaxation of martial law in Poland is merely a deceptive maneuver" and even went so far as to call it a "mockery." He also sharply attacked none other than the Polish primate, charging Archbishop Glemp with an "allegedly excessive compliance toward the authorities." Evidently certain representatives of Solidarity's extreme wing, while ostensibly parading their loyalty for the church, regard it merely as a political force which they would be ready to exploit in their activity against the socialist state. When, however, the most prominent representative of the Polish Episcopate takes a stand in agreement with the genuine interest of both the church and the nation, he is called a "bad counselor" and warned -- which is what Kunikowski is doing -- that "the church will lose its spiritual leadership."

Let us, however, return to the principal topic of our rubric today, which is the reaction of some representatives of our antisocialist opposition -- expressed through the service of foreign radio stations -- to the premier's Sejm speech. Worth mentioning here also is the statement, carried by America's UPI, made by Viktor Nagorski, an activist of NSZZ Solidarity, who was released from internment 22 July. His release has obviously failed to inspire him with optimism, as his enunciation rings with Cassandra-like tones. According to him the authorities have now found themselves in an impasse since "they must release all internees if they are to regain credibility and to engage the people in a dialogue -- but that they cannot do." Therefore, "it will all end in a general strike." As, however, Nagorski is evidently aware that similar prophecies, announced many times in the past by various extremists both at home and abroad, had all failed to come true, he takes care to qualify that the general strike can only take place "some time in the years to come." That is a safer bet. If the prophecy does not materialize, nobody will remember it in the years to come. But if it were to come true, the author will not fail to tell us: I told you so.

Joking apart, Nagorski's statement implies that he is aware of the grim meaning of his pessimistic prognosis since he goes on to say: "Blood could flow on both sides: it is better not even to think about it."

It is, however, necessary to think of the social dangers resulting from such activities -- necessary in order to avert the danger. But if one still believes it is better not to think, then why say such things to a foreign agency? Why invite the suspicion that once more the grim specter of fratricidal conflict is being invoked in order to be used as political blackmail? Perhaps the aim is to cancel out the positive effect that the relaxation of martial law has had on the feelings and attitudes of the general public -- including those of the numerous members of NSZZ Solidarity?

TRYBUNA LUDU'S MICHTA VIEWS REASONS FOR CRISIS

AU041450 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jul 82 p 3

[Norbert Michta article: "Searching for Roads to Improvement" -- first installment]

[Excerpts] When analyzing the sources of and reasons for the crises in the Polish People's Republic it is necessary -- if we want to reach the truth, no matter how bitter -- to focus attention on a number of crucial questions.

The first is the state of the party -- its composition, the political maturity and the ideomoral and professional attitudes of party members. The extent of the party's authority in the workers class and among the people, initiative and inventiveness in social activities, boldness and courage in criticizing manifestations of evil, the strength of will in combating the phenomena that are in conflict with the principles of socialism, discipline, modesty and altruism, that is, readiness to make the greatest sacrifices for the good of the masses. Only such values, which find their embodiment in daily activities, can determine the party's leading role and Leninist character.

All the deviations from these principles are inevitably bound to transform the organization that is revolutionary by calling and profession, into a social democratic organization, which is the dream of the opportunists.

The second question concerns the party's program, line of action and, especially, social policy. It is a utopia to assume that it is possible to implement the model of "socialism for everyone" under the conditions of a class society which is split in its attitude toward the means of production and whose citizens are employed in the socialized sector or in the sector of trade with medium and small goods or in the artisan sector. S. Bratkowski propagated such a kind of socialism last year. It is a fact that such ideas and slogans grow out of the concept of social solidarity and class peace, which proclaims the unity of the people regardless of property, class and ideological divisions.

Many scientists, social activists and publicists, including those who hold liberal views, realize that there is no party or program in the world that could reconcile the class or group interests of all social classes and groups.

In a country which is building socialism, priority and preference should be given to the interests of the two main production forces -- the workers class and the peasants -- whose work and efforts create the foundations of all the people's material existence. Deviations from this principle sooner or later result in acute conflicts between the workers class, on the one hand, and the party and the power apparatus on the other.

This was the case in the seventies when the policy based on the voluntaristic concept of the "moral-ideological unity of all the people" and of the "construction of a developed socialist society" led to the deterioration of the material situation of the workers class and, at the same time, to the enrichment of other social groups. Also the burdens of the enormously inflated investments and of the costs of unnecessary and faulty purchases of licenses had to be supported by the working people. The lessons of the most recent -- the most severe -- of all the crises shows how dangerous and outright destructive the voluntaristic policy pursued by leaderships can be when these leaderships ignore reality and regard their own wishes as reality. The situation is even worse when these leaderships become convinced that they have been charged with some historic mission and when they are overcome by arrogance, excessive subjectivism, disregard of the general laws of socialism, and the desire to avoid or "shorten" the necessary stages or to "speed up" development at any price.

Our experience shows that whenever the influence of the workers party on policy decreases and narrows down, the policy of the party and the state abandons the class positions and, in effect, it results in social tremors.

GADOMSKI ATTACKS EXTERNAL HOSTILE COMMENTATORS

LD041332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Jan Gadomski commentary]

[Text] A group which presents itself as "Solidarity" committee in Bremen has called on Western societies to boycott foodstuffs imported from Poland, in the name of the good of the Polish nation from whose mouth these products are taken away by the regime so that it can sell them on Western markets for purposes known only to itself. There is no new tone in these voices which come from West German Bremen. Similar initiatives were undertaken in our country before 13 December of last year. Perhaps they were undertaken by the same people. The only result of their action was a further aggravation of Poland's economic situation and damage to a large number of products, for example to many tons of lard which Gdansk "Solidarity" refused to load on a ship last year.

Do Polish exports in 1982 also include foodstuffs? I am not an expert, I am not familiar with details. However it seems obvious to me that we are sending abroad things such as Polish frozen vegetables and fruit and traditional Polish geese for which queues form in preholiday periods in the affluent FRG, and also undoubtedly other goods without which the Polish market can manage at the moment, which give us a rapid injection of hard currency necessary for other more urgent purchases, or which simply allow us to keep long term argeements, to remain in traditional markets.

Boycott of Poland and of socialist countries in general has had a bad press in West Europe recently. Therefore the mentioned appeal of a dozen or so gentlemen from Bremen is propagated only by cold war ideologists. It has found itself in the shadow of a great quarrel between the states of the EEC and the United States about the U.S. boycott of the Siberian gas pipeline, or rather about principles of international economic relations. Although the appeal is being treated as a noise which is ignored in practice it is just here and there that a German is surprised by the anti-Polish bigotry of these peple who after all grew up in Poland and went to the German land from Poland.

In the West it is obvious that calling for a boycott of Polish products aims at harming Poland as a whole and therefore its individual citizens. They still remember there a boycott of Polish coal exports organized by some, God forbid, 'Solidarity' activists. Westerners know generally that in place of Poles the Americans have pushed in with their coal, the same who today patronize the bigoted 'Solidarity' emigrants calling again for a boycott of Polish exports.

In the West European press today there is clear acknowledgement that every dollar, mark, pound or kronor obtained by Poland from exports is used either for purchase of medicines, hygiene requisites, foodstuffs, yes precisely foodstuffs necessary for Poland: or for raw materials, semifinished products and components indispensible for Poles for the working of their factories; for manufacturing goods for their market, for maintaining employment; or even to repay Polish commitments of which the West does not intend to give up by a penny at any time.

In July, I spoke about somebody called Edward Klimczyk who in the columns of Frankfurther ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG offered help in restoring Germanization in Silesia in exchange for help from West Germans in overthrowing the system of People's Poland which he hates. He signed himself as a member of 'Solidarity' defense committee in West Berlin. It so happens that last week I was in West Berlin and I found out who Edward Klimczyk is and what connects him with 'Solidarity.' He is a former Polish citizen who left our country many years ago. He only surfaced in West Berlin as a zealous "Solidarity' spokesman.

Selling Polish national interest, Edward Klimczyk, and a group of similar people who have had nothing in common with Poland for a long time, carry out especially perfidious activity because they try to tie former activists or 'Solidarity' members who find themselves in West Berlin to anti-Polish policies. He tries to convey the impression that he appears on behalf of this organization, that his views are exactly the same. Therefore he harms not only the objective interests of Poland, but also lost members of 'Solidarity' who found themselves in the West but did not have the least intention of recruiting themselves into anti-Polish actions. He also harms the good name of members of 'Solidarity' who live and work in our country, and to whom it has never occured that (?Poland belongs) with Mr Klimczyk. Who is behind Klimczyk, who provides money for all this?

My West Berlin conversation partners say that it is an open secret. Cash offices of secret services hotile to Poland pay, irrespective of what label is in use. So who is behind the people who present themselves as "Solidarity' committee in Bremen and call for an anti-Polish boycott? Who gives money for it?

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT NUMAYRI'S VISIT

Ceausescu Dinner Toast

AU041325 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 4 Aug 82

["Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu" -- AGERPRES headline -- at 3 August Bucharest dinner for Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 04/08/1982 -- In the toast he proposed during the official dinner on August 3 in the evening President Nicolae Ceausescu considered that the visit Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of Sudan, is paying to Romania was an expression of the good Romanian-Sudanese relations and of the common will of the two countries to strengthen still more the friendship and cooperation between them. We note with satisfaction, in the spirit and on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Sudan, and of the understanding reached during the preceding summit visits and the talks we held together in Bucharest and Khartoum, the Romanian-Sudanese collaboration in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other fields of common interest has developed with every passing year. In the ten years elapsed since our first meeting, the economic exchanges have risen almost three times. By working together fruitfully, our two countries initiated and achieved jointly a series of cooperation ventures related to the implementation of several important economic and social projects, the Romanian head of state said.

He expressed his conviction that during the present visit, new ways and means of conferring upon the Romanian-Sudanese collaboration and cooperation wider dimensions would be identified, in the interests and for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and collaboration. Showing that the visit the distinguished Sudanese guests are paying to Romania took place in particularly complex international circumstances, President Ceausescu showed that the world reached a state of unprecedented tension which is posing serious danger to the freedom and independence of the peoples, to the life and peace of mankind as a whole. Under the circumstances, more than ever before the peoples of the world must join forces and work together ever more closely in order to halt the aggravation of the international life, to bring about the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, collaboration, national independence and peace.

We can state in all certainty, Nicolae Ceausescu further said, that today the cardinal problem facing mankind at large is the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of a passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular. At stake is the very existence of life on earth and of civilization forged on our planet with so much toil in the course of thousands of years. Although from the rostrum of the recent U.N. special session on disarmament the representatives of the member states pointed to that serious danger, we note with regret that the session was not in a position to make tangible decisions and to bring about decisive disarmament measures, on the basis of a global programme consonant with the vital aspirations of the peoples to live in peace and security. Today, the world public opinion and the peoples of the world demand ever more vigorously that everything possible should be done in order to bring to a halt arms policies and pass to practical and concrete disarmament measures.

Voicing the Romanian peoples unanimous will, expressed in many wide-scale mass demonstrations which it staged and continues to stage in support of disarmament and peace, Romania will further militate, with utmost consistency, for the attainment of mankind's vital objective to live in a world free from weapons and wars. Resolute action must be taken to remove the use and threat of force from international relations and settle all outstanding issues between states only by means of negotiations, in the spirit of understanding and peace. Life itself shows that any questions, however difficult it may seem, can be solved peacefully if one proceeds from the right of every people to develop in freedom and independence, without any outside interference.

We are deeply concerned about Israel's aggressive acts against Lebanon and believe that political and diplomatic efforts must be stepped up in order to bring about the cessation of hostilities and disengagement in Beirut, for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from that country and the attainment of a political solution ensuring the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon. Romania firmly declared and continues to stand for a political settlement of the Middle East issues, for a global, just and durable peace based on the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, inclusive of the setting up of an independent Palestinian state of its own, and at the same time the ensurance of the integrity, independence and sovereignty of all the states in the area.

Likewise, we consider that everything possible must be done for the cessation of confrontations and any kind of military actions between Iraq and Iran, so that the two states may pass to the settlement of the issues existing between them by way of negotiations, starting from the interests of both countries, of peace and good neighborliness in that region. As a European country, Romania gives particular attention to the situation on the continent. We consistently militate for European security -- and we wish to actively cooperate with the other states so that, upon its resumption, the Madrid meeting should unfold in a constructive spirit, lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament on the continent, to the ensurance of the continuity of the process of detente, security and collaboration initiated in Helsinki through the organization of follow-up meetings.

We are particularly concerned over the deployment and development of medium-range missiles in Europe. Taking into account the huge concentration of deadly weapons which have been accumulated on the European continent, we consider that everything possible should be done to stop the location of new missiles, withdraw and destroy the ones in place, for a united Europe of understanding and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons.

Within her foreign policy, Romania has constantly given great attention to the development of her relations of friendship and collaboration with the countries on the African continent. We firmly support the African peoples' efforts for the complete liquidation of the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, the consolidation of national independence, the ensurance of their self-reliant economic and social progress.

We express our entire solidarity with the fight of the Namibian people, under the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leadership, for winning its independence, we militate steadily for the abolition of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, we condemn the latter's aggressive acts against neighboring countries. We consider it in the interests of all African peoples that the problems and disputes existing between some of the states on the continent be solved in the spirit of peace and understanding, by avoiding military confrontations. In this respect, an important role can be played by the Organization of African Unity, which must act consistently for the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the African countries in their efforts towards development and progress, towards the consolidation of national independence. Starting from the realities of today's world, we stand and constantly militate for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order. The developed, rich countries ought to understand that without taking into account the serious problems of the poor countries neither peace, nor the stability and the harmonious development of the world economy can be secured.

The complicated issues of today's world require close cooperation among all people, irrespectively of their social system. It is particularly necessary to secure the equal participation in the settlement of international questions of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing and nonaligned countries, which represent the great majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of peace, independence and international collaboration. We are highly appreciative of the Nonaligned Movement and consider that the conference which is to take place this autumn in Baghdad can substantially contribute to the enhancement of their contribution to the settlement of the major problems confronting contemporary world in the peoples' interest.

Expressing satisfaction with the good collaboration between Romania and Sudan in the world arena -- at the U.S. and other international bodies, within the "Group of 77" and the Non-aligned Movement -- just as the wish that that cooperation become even closer in the future, Nicolae Ceausescu showed in concluding his toast that he was confident that President Numayri's visit, the talks to be conducted and the understandings to be reached would go down as a new and significant moment in the development of the Romanian-Sudanese relations.

President's Lunch for Numayri

AU041553 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu today gave a luncheon in Snagov in honor of Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, chairman of the Sudanese Socialist Union and president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, and Mrs Numayri.

The luncheon, which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, was attended by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government, and his wife; Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs. Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur, member of the preparatory Central Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union and minister of finance and economic planning, and Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, minister of foreign affairs, were also present.

Talks With Ceausescu Continue

AU041837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/8/82 -- Official talks continued on August 4 at Snagov (near Bucharest), between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Sudanese Socialist Union, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan. During the fresh round of talks they continued the examination of aspects related to the further development of the Romanian-Sudanese relations of friendship and collaboration and started the exchange of views on current issues of international life. In that frame, it was emphasized that the peoples' will is now ever more strongly asserting itself, to develop free, full masters of their national riches, of their own destinies, to build their future as they wish, with no outside immixture, to collaborate on equal footing in a climate of confidence and peace.

At the same time, it was noted that the world witnesses a sharpening of the imperialist policy of strength and dictate, of immixture in other states' internal affairs, of redivision of the world into spheres of influence and domination, that unsettled problems obtain and new conflicts have emerged, just like states of tension, that the world economic crisis is deepening and the arms race is growing, and they have brought about a worsening of the international political climate, endangering ever more the peoples' freedom and independence, the life and peace of all mankind.

The two party and state leaders considered that under the circumstances, all states' efforts should be channeled toward preventing the international life from worsening, towards the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, collaboration, national independence and peace, for grounding the international relations upon the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to force or threat with force in international relations. To this end, the need was emphasized for intensified actions towards the fastest possible settlement of all conflicts and states of war among states only by negotiations, while giving up the military actions and acts of strength that inflict big damage and sufferings on the peoples.

Special attention was paid to the Middle East situation, to Lebanon in particular, with emphasis placed on the importance of all Arab countries' solidarity in their joint efforts for finding an all-embracing, just and lasting settlement of the conflict in the region, in the interests of peace, security and economic and social development of the peoples in the region, of the cause of peace, understanding and stability the world over. They highlighted that the global, just and durable peace in the Middle East calls for Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and, especially, the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue through the recognition of its right to self-determination, inclusive of the foundation of an independent Palestinian state.

The two party and state leaders expressed their worry about Israel's aggressive actions in Lebanon and considered that the political-diplomatic efforts should be intensified for a cessation of the hostilities to be reached as well as the firm observance of the ceasefire and a military disengagement in Beirut, for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from that country and for a political solution to be reached that should ensure Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. During the talks, the two party and state leaders declared for the cessation of the confrontation and of any military actions between Iraq and Iran, for the withdrawal of the both countries' troops within the limits of their national boundaries, for a passage to the settlement of the questions between the two states by means of negotiations, starting from the interests of both countries and peoples, of peace and stability and good neighbourliness in that region. The talks proceed in an atmosphere of friendship, esteem and mutual understanding.

Numayri Receives Ambassadors

AU041549 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, today received at the Victoria Square Palace chiefs of diplomatic missions and representatives of some international organizations accredited to our country. The ensuing talk took palce in a cordial atmosphere. The meeting was attended by Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other Romanian officials. The Sudanese officials accompanying President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri on his official friendly visit to our country were also present.

Sudanese President Lays Wreath

AU041813 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri this morning laid a wreath at the monument of the heroes of the struggle for the people's and fatherland's freedom and for socialism. The ceremony was attended by Petre Gigea, minister of finance; Col Gen Vasile Milea, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the general staff; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Nicolae Ganea, first vice chairman of the People's Council of Bucharest municipality; Lt Gen Constantin Popa, assistant to the chief of the general staff; and other officials. The Sudanese officials accompanying President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri on his official friendly visit to our country were also present, as well as Nicolae Neagoe, Romania's charge d'affaires ad interim in Khartoum, 'Isam ad-Din Hasan, Sudanese ambassador in Bucharest, and embassy staff.

DELEGATE ATTENDS MOSCOW NONALIGNED MEETING 5 AUG

LD060938 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0906 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, Aug 5 (TANJUG) -- Representatives of nonaligned countries and the Soviet Union are expected to discuss here in Moscow today, Thursday, the Palestinian question and the Israeli aggression on Lebanon. The talk is a part of the initiative raised by the nonaligned countries, at the recent ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau, for putting an end to the genocide pursued by Israel in Lebanon.

Under the decision of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau, a nine-member ministerial committee of the nonaligned is to confer with representatives of the member-countries of the UN Security Council. The committee of nine, including Yugoslavia's representative, a week ago met with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

The foreign ministers of Cuba, Cyrpus and Nicaragua, Malmierca, Rolandis and D'Escoto, respectively, have arrived here for today's talk. The delegation of the nonaligned committee of nine is expected to be received by Soviet Premier Tikhonov.

CUBA'S MALMIERCA ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

LD041340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1249 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Aug (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, held official talks this morning with Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba. Malmierca arrived on a short working visit to our country yesterday afternoon.

On this occasion, as reported, the two ministers devoted attention to a discussion of topical international problems and the nonaligned countries activities in today's ever more serious international situation. Mojsov and Malmierca agreed in their channels of international communication that it is essential to maintain the unity and action capability of the Nonaligned Movement in order to be able to make a full contribution to overcoming the difficult crises with which the contemporary world is fraught. In this sense complete involvement by the nonaligned countries is necessary, as is a high degree of responsibility on the part of each of them for achieving these aims.

It is also reported that proposals for some activities and measures by nonaligned countries in connection with the forthcoming seventh summit were discussed, especially in view of the difficulties arising out of the Iraq-Iran war.

The Cuba minister left our country this morning, and was seen off at Belgrade airport by Lazar Mojsov and a group of officials. A.F. Hernandez, Cuba's ambassador in Belgrade, was also present.

LCY PRESIDIUM'S LOLIC MEETS WITH SOVIET DIPLOMAT

AU041838 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Aug 82 p 11

[Text] Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received Eduard Krasanin, charge d'affairs of the USSR Embassy in the SFRY, at the latter's request. Certain current international problems were discussed.

FEC: PAVLOVIC LABELS PRODUCTION RECESSIONARY

AU042025 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Aug 82 p 5

[Summary] Belgrade, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- "Industrial production has begun to assume a recessionary character."

Assessing trends in this field, Eng Rade Pavlovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, believes that many organizations of associated labor try rather too much to cover their poor operations with objective difficulties, and that they insufficiently utilize their internal possibilities for more successful work under more difficult conditions."

Untenable Trends

"Production is not growing, productivity is falling, personal incomes are increased irrespective of the results achieved, while funds are obtained by increasing prices. All this provokes inflation which must be restrained. These trends are untenable. The seriousness of the situation and the need for a more serious turn to economic stabilization is not understood everywhere in our country. Despite everything, investments continue to be a preoccupation. Instead of yielding the expected results and income, large investments frequently lead to losses. However, people are frequently rated higher for their expertise in carrying out investment projects than they are for achieving positive results and income."

Our industry is technologically well equipped, it ranks among the modern industries, particularly in the area of automated machine tools. However, because our industry is unable to deliver equipment on credit and because of the great demands on investors for foreign capital and equipment, we have imported a lot of equipment in recent years. In 1980, 82.2 billion dinars were spent on buying equipment. Last year it was 79.6 billion dinars and in the first half of this year it was 30.5 billion dinars. The estimated value of 22,104 projects under construction on 31 March 1982 was 1,477 billion dinars, of which 33.3 percent went for equipment. The share of imported equipment was 14.4 percent, or rather 220 billion dinars.

In accordance with the law temporarily banning investing funds in nonproduction and noneconomic projects, in the April-September period of last year, construction of 278 projects whose planned value was 20.6 billion dinars was stopped. From October 1981 until March 1982, work on another 153 projects, whose planned value was some 4.7 billion dinars, was stopped.

It is very important that our industry begin producing equipment and create conditions for credit sales, although we will continue to import highly sophisticated machinery. Real possibilities also exist for increasing the production of raw materials, producer goods, spare parts and energy from domestic resources. The industry production rate, which in 1977 and 1978 registered an increase of 9 percent, fell to 4.2 percent in 1981, while it was merely 1.3 percent in the first half of this year.

The reasons for the recession in industrial production should be sought in reduced purchases of raw materials and producer goods because of a shortage of foreign exchange and partially in a more difficult energy supply situation. A way out of this situation is in linking producers, processors and consumers to achieve the pooling of foreign exchange for the import of necessary raw materials and producer goods, also on credit, particularly if this is done to increase exports, Eng Rade Pavlovic said in conclusion.

COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ISSUES REPORTS

Employment Report

AU041719 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 30 July on pages 7-10 publishes, in the form of a pullout booklet, an 8,000-word document published by the Commission of the Federal Social Councils for Economic Stabilization Problems on "The Problems of Employment and the Directions of Activities to Resolve them." A preface says that this is "the second document (in addition to the anti-inflation program) which elaborates on the earlier "starting foundations of the long-term program of economic stabilization." "The Commission of the Federal Social Councils for Economic Stabilization Problems adopted it at its session on 9 July 1982.

"This document is being distributed to all those taking part in the work of the councils and is being submitted to the Yugoslav public for its most extensive consideration, so that activities may start in all the communities for the purpose of resolving the problem of unemployment as successfully as possible."

The document was drafted on the basis of material prepared by a subgroup whose chairman was Branislav Soskic and whose members were Jovo Brekic, Dusan Breznik, Vlaho Bubica, Branko Djordjevic, Mile Filipovic, Stjepan Han, Milos Macura, Joze Mencinger, Tripo Mulina, Bogdan Pilic, Nikola Uzunov and Ljuba Zermski.

The document contains the following chapters. I. Introductory Remarks; II. The Basic Characteristics of Employment and Job Provision; III. The Development of Employment in Yugoslavia; IV. The Basic Aims of Employment Policy; V. The Directions of Implementing the Aims in the Field of Employment and Job Provision; VI. Concluding Consideration.

The document says that "those temporarily employed abroad and the unemployed in the country are over one-fifth of the total work force in the SFRY (excluding the private agriculture sector), or rather, for every 100 employed people in the country, there are 23 who are either unemployed or temporarily employed abroad. This means that through various circumstances, over 1.5 million Yugoslav workers are in fact excluded from earning an income at home."

The unemployment rates are given in the document as follows: Slovenia 1.3 percent, Croatia 5.2 percent, Vojvodina 12.4 percent, Bosina-Hercegovina 13.8 percent, Montenegro 14.7 percent, Serbia proper 15.8 percent, Macedonia 21.5 percent and Kosovo 27.3 percent.

Economic Relations Report

AU041715 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 2 August on pages 7-10 publishes, in the form of a pullout booklet, an 18,000-word document published by the Commission of the Federal Social Councils for Economic Stabilization Problems on "The Elements of the Policy and the System of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries." A preface note says that it is "a document elaborating on the 'starting foundations of the long-term program of economic stabilization' in its field."

The document was drafted on the basis of the work of a subgroup whose chairmen were Rikard Stajner and Oskar Kovac, and whose members were Ljubisa Adamovic, Ksente Bogoev, Ante Cicin-Sain, Vladimir Dragomanovic, Aleksandar Drljaca, Ivo Fabinc, Toma Granfil, Borivoje Jelic, Mladjen Kovacevic, Budimir Lazovic, Ilija Marjanovic, Aleksandar Milosevic, Gavra Popovic, Miljko Trifunovic, Ante Zmijarevic, subgroup secretary Srdjan Kermin, subgroup secretary Zarko Ilic, and subgroup technical secretary Borivoje Kotur. The commission adopted it at its session on 9 July 1982.

"The document is being distributed to those taking part in the work of the councils and is being submitted to the Yugoslav public for its most extensive consideration so that it may be used in the forthcoming activities in this important field of our further development."

The document contains the following chapters: I. An Assessment of the Situation and Trends in International Economic Relations and Their Implications for Yugoslavia; II. The Foundations of the Policy of Yugoslavia's Inclusion in the International Division of Labor; III. The Implications of the Policy of Yugoslavia's Inclusion in the International Division of Labor for the System of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; IV. Creating Conditions for the Convertibility of the Dinar; V. Gradual Implementation of the Stabilization Program in the Field of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries.

Housing Report

AU041714 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 3 August on pages 7-10 publishes, in the form of a pullout booklet, an 8,000-word document published by the Commission of the Federal Social Councils for Economic Stabilization Problems on "The Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization in Housing and Public Services." A preface note says this is the third document elaborating on the earlier "starting foundations of the long-term program of economic stabilization" and that it was adopted by the commission at its session on 15 July 1982.

"The document is being distributed to all those taking part in the work of the councils and is being submitted to the Yugoslav public for its most extensive consideration, so that activities may start in all the communities for the purpose of resolving these problems as successfully as possible."

The document was drafted on the basis of the materials prepared by a subgroup whose chairman was Tone Klemencic and whose members were Midhat Aganovic, Laza Antic, Ljubinka Pjanic, Dusko Stefanovic, Brako Katic and subgroup secretary Olivera Nikcevic.

The document contains an introduction and the following chapters: I. Analysis of the Situation; II. Causes of the Existing Situation; III. Goals of Economic Stabilization in Housing and Public Services; IV. The Necessary Changes in the Development Policy and the Housing and Communal System; V. A Proposal for the Realization of the Set Goals in Stages; V.1 Immediate Tasks; V.2 In the Medium-Term Period; V.3 Until the Year 2000.

MICUNOVIC BURIED 'WITH HIGHEST HONORS' 4 AUG

LD041924 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 4 Aug (TANJUG) -- Veljko Micunovic, People's Hero and member of the Council of the Federation, was buried in the Avenue of the Great at the new cemetery in Belgrade today. Apart from members of the family, the funeral of the revolutionary, fighter and great contributor to the country's postwar development was attended by representatives of the federation, Montenegro, the republics and provinces and Belgrade.

The funeral, which took place with the highest honors, was also attended by numerous fellow fighters, comrades and longstanding associates of Veljko Micunovic. Petar Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, took leave of the great man on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the organs and organizations of the federation, and Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, on behalf of Montenegro.